



श्री गुरुभ्यो नमः  
Sri Gurubhyo Namah

## **GURU(VyAsa)POORNIMA**

(Significance of GURU)



Aashaada Sukla Pournami also called Guru Poornima is celebrated across the country as Vyasa Poornima in the name of Sage Sri VedaVyasa, the divine literary incarnation of Lord Vishnu.

This day (Aashaada Sukla Pournami) is celebrated as Guru Poornima, symbolically honouring and respecting Gurus and teachers who have taught us the Vidya.

It is believed that, Sage Sri VedaVyasaru was born on this day of Pournami in the Lunar month of Aashada. Vaisakha Sukla Trayodasi is also reckoned as Sri Vedavyasa Jayanti.

It is also said to be the day Sri VedaVyasa had commenced his work on Brahma-Suuthras.

Regarded as the Aadi Guru, greatest of all Gurus, a Guru of Gurus He is adored even today by one and all and whose powers and knowledge are unsurpassed.

Though Chaturmasa starts for general public from Hari Sayani Ekadasi, traditionally, Ascetics start their Chaturmasa Deeksha from this day of Guru Poornima. Perhaps, it is considered as the Avatara day of the great sage Sri VedaVyasa an incarnation of Lord Vishnu.

Festival season starts with Guru Vandana on Guru Pournami day and in Hindu philosophy, Guru (Aachaarya) occupies third position in the quartet of

मातृ देवो भव | पितृ देवो भव | आचार्य देवो भव | अतिथि देवो भव |

(Taittiriya Upanishad, 1.11.2)

Hindu philosophy confers paramount importance to spiritual gurus. "Gu" means darkness and "Ru" is its remover. GURU means the one who removes darkness; the one who dispels the darkness of ignorance.

He is the teacher who removes the fundamental ignorance that hides the knowledge of truth (Yathartha Jnaana) from us.

Gurus are always regarded as a link between an individual and the Immortal. It is not possible for everyone to communicate with God. The divine message is communicated only through the voice of such divine and noble souls who keeps taking birth on this earth time and again.

A true Guru is a transmitting medium, a transporting agent and a transparent embodiment of the divine grace and compassion.

It is said that he alone is the true teacher who is illumined by the light of true knowledge.

There is nothing that a true Guru cannot bestow on his disciples. If we surrender absolutely without any reservation, he will save us from all sorrow and show us the way to salvation.

Through various teachings and practices he helps an individual to progress from the human to the divine consciousness.

It was not without reason that India of the past carefully tended and kept alive the lamp of GuruTattva. It is therefore not without reason that India, year after year, age after age, commemorates anew this ancient concept of the Guru, adores it and pays homage to it again and again, and thereby re-affirms its belief and allegiance to it.

Distinguished Gurus like VedaVyasa are responsible for the unassailable and grand Hindu Philosophy, civilization and culture ie. Bhaaratteeya Samskriti.

Hindu heritage and culture would be indebted to this illustrious Sage Sri VedaVyasa forever.

Perhaps the most befitting way to pay our respects and obeisance to this great legendary divine Sage would be, by living according to his ideals and propagating his noble and divine works.

व्यासाय विष्णुरूपाय व्यासरूपाय विष्णवे ।

नमो वै ब्रह्मनिधये वासिष्ठाय नमो नमः ॥

My repeated salutations are to Vyasa

who is a form of Lord Vishnu and to,

Vishnu who is a form of Vyasa,

who is a descendent of sage Vasishta,

who is a treasure of Brahman;

**कृष्णं वन्दे जगद्गुरुम् - ಕೃಷ್ಣಂ ವಂದೇ ಜಗದ್ಗುರುಂ** 🙏🙏🙏

Can there be a better teacher than Sri KrushNa ParamaAtma & better teaching than BhagawAdGita ?

Can there be a better GURU than ParamaAtma who is called as... "guruHgurutaMo dHaAmah... (Sri Vishnu Sahasranama Stothram sloka #23);

He is not only a Guru but a Guru of Gurus'- the Universal Guru, the best among the best Gurus (gurutaMaH) whether it is...

HayaGreeva,

Kapila Bhagavantha,

Sri Rama,

Sri Krishna,

DattaAtreya,

VedaVyasa, etc.

in all forms the Supreme God Vishnu has played the role of a Guru even for BraHmaAdi Devatas and who is a Shelter/Aashraya (Dhaama) for one and all in this Universe.

Lord Shiva as Dakshinamurthy is a divine preceptor, spiritual guide to IndraAdi DEvatas.

ವಸುದೇವಸುತಂ ದೇವಂ ಕಂಸಚಾಣೂರಮರ್ದನಂ

ದೇವಕಿ ಪರಮಾನಂದಂ ಕೃಷ್ಣಂ ವಂದೇ ಜಗದ್ಗುರುಂ

वसुदेव सुतं देवं कंस चाणूर मर्दनम् ।

दैवकी परमानन्दं कृष्णं वन्दे जगद्गुरुम् ॥

vasudeva sutam devam kamsa cāṇūramardanam |

devakī paramānandam kṛṣṇam vande jagadgurum ||

**harirEva parO** 🙏🙏🙏

ಕುರು ಭುಂಕ್ಷ್ವ ಚ ಕರ್ಮ ನಿಜಂ ನಿಯತಂ ಹರಿಪಾದ ವಿನಮ್ರಧಿಯಾ ಸತತಂ |

ಹರಿರೇವ ಪರೋ ಹರಿರೇವ ಗುರುಃ ಹರಿರೇವ ಜಗತ್ ಪಿತೃಮಾತೃಗತಿಃ ||

ಕುರು ಭುಂಕ್ಷ್ವ ಚ ಕರ್ಮ ನಿಜಂ ನಿಯತಂ ಹರಿಪಾದ ವಿನಮ್ರಧಿಯಾ ಸತತಂ |

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kuru bhuMkShva cha karma nijaM niyataM haripAda  
vinamradhiyA satataM |

harirEva parO harirEva guruH harirEva jagat pitRumAtRugatiH  
||

(Dwaadasa Stotra)

Hari is the Supreme Being, Hari is the father and mother, Hari is the teacher (GURU) and Hari alone is the final support for the souls.

Therefore, do your prescribed duties always with reverence to the feet of the Lord. Accept the fruits there-of also with the same submission to His will.

The Creator is the father as he brings the souls into being as embodied beings. He is also the mother as He maintains their existence in the world. He is the Gathi or final destination for the souls after their sojourn in the world. He is the source of all knowledge as without Him, none of the Indriyas will exist (including the mind). ಪ್ರೀಣಯಾಮೋ ವಾಸುದೇವಮ್

ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಾಂತಾ ಗುರವಃ ಸಾಕ್ಷಾದಿಷ್ಟಂ ದೈವಂ ಶ್ರಿಯಃಪತಿಃ

ಆಚಾರ್ಯಾಃ ಶ್ರೀಮದಾಚಾರ್ಯಾಃ ಸಂತು ಮೇ ಜನ್ಮಜನ್ಮನಿ

ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಾಂತಾ ಗುರವಃ ಸಾಕ್ಷಾದಿಷ್ಟಂ ದೈವಂ ಶ್ರಿಯಃಪತಿಃ

ಆಚಾರ್ಯಾಃ ಶ್ರೀಮದಾಚಾರ್ಯಾಃ ಸಂತು ಮೇ ಜನ್ಮಜನ್ಮನಿ

[Let Achaarya Sri Madhva (Aanandattheertharu) be my Guru in every birth]

न माधवसमो देवो न च मध्वसमो गुरुः

न तद्वाक्यसमम् शास्त्रम् स च तज्जसमः पुमान् ॥

ನ ಮಾಧವಸಮೋ ದೇವೋ ನ ಚ ಮಧ್ವಸಮೋ ಗುರುಃ

ನ ತದ್ವಾಕ್ಯಸಮಮ್ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಮ್ ಸ ಚ ತಜ್ಜಸಮಃ ಪುಮಾನ್ ||

na mAdhavasamo devo na cha madhvasamo guruH | na  
tadvAkyasamaM shAstraM na cha tajj~nasamaH pumAn.h ||

[There is no God equivalent to Madhava (Lord Vishnu) and  
there is no Guru equivalent to Madhvacharya the preceptor of  
Madhva Siddhantha]

ಆಪಾದಮೌಲಿ ಪರ್ಯಂತಂ ಗುರೂಣಾಂ ಆಕೃತಿಂ ಸ್ಮರೇತ್

ತೇನ ವಿಘ್ನಾಃ ಪ್ರಣಶ್ಯಂತಿ ಸಿದ್ಧಂತಿ ಚ ಮನೋರಥಾಃ ||

आपादमौलि पर्यंतं गुरूणां आकृतिं स्मरेत्

तेन विघ्नाः प्रणश्यन्ति सिध्यन्ति च मनोरथाः ||

āpādamauli paryamtaṁ gurūṇāṁ ākr̥tiṁ smaret  
tena vighnāḥ praṇaśyaṁti sidhdhyaṁti ca manorathāḥ ||

(Right from toe to top Guru's form should be meditated upon  
gradually; as a result, all obstacles would be wiped out and  
ones' wants be fulfilled)

Concentration should first be set on Guru's feet so that His  
gracious looks should be cast upon your head as a result of  
which Jnaana or wisdom flows into your head. From the feet,  
stomach, chest, hands, besides the dress and ornaments worn  
by Him should be meditated upon.

Hindu religion has produced several prominent saints and philosophers, Gurus, in the post era of Lord Sri Krishna, out of which three great spiritual personalities are in the forefront. They are Sri Aadi Sankaracharya who advocated Advaita Philosophy, Sri Ramanujaacharya who advocated Visishtadvaita philosophy and Sri Madhvacharya who advocated Dvaita Philosophy.

All the three are together known as the trinity of Acharyas. These three great Saints who have taken the glory of Hindu spirituality to new heights have left a marked influence on the Hindu religion with their doctrines.

### **DHATTACHE CHATURVIMSHATI (24) GURU**

**चतुर्विंशतिगुरुः ॥ Twenty-four Gurus**

Lord DattaAtreya (incarnation of Lord Vishnu) has made an eternal mark as a teacher and is therefore regarded as a Guru of the Gurus.

The greatness of Dattatreya lies in the fact that he never called himself a teacher and always introduced himself as a student. The Canto 11 of the Bhagavata Purana narrates a discourse between King Yadu (Yadu Maharaja) and Dattatreya in which Dattatreya lists his 24 teachers and what he learned from them.

Lord Dattatreya is honoured as a *Jagadguru*. He himself had twenty-four preceptors. He closely observed different qualities in this world and accepted only those qualities favourable for one's accomplishment. He rejected unfavourable qualities.

Dattatreya reflects and delivers an important advice that a seeker of wisdom, a sadhaka, should always endeavor to pick up lessons wherever he finds it. He should neither be judgmental nor despise the source from which it comes. Only that sadhaka who accepts wisdom from various sources, just



like a honey-bee collecting honey by thousands of trips to various flowers, will succeed in collecting the honey of essence of Vedic wisdom. Dattatreya himself sets an example to this fact when he declares how he made 24 individuals - animate and inanimate objects - his Gurus.

Noticing the youthful Brahmana ascetic (Dattatreya) of immeasurable splendour, wandering fearlessly, Maharaja Yadu asks him the reason for his behaviour as a बालः (child) उन्मत्तः (Lunatic) and पिशाचवेषः (as though possessed of a ghost) and the cause of blissfulness untouched by the objects of pleasure. When respectfully questioned by the intelligent Yadu Maharaja, the Brahmana ascetic, explains that many are his preceptors, both animate and inanimate, from whom he assimilated specific wisdom through his judgment. They are

1. पृथिवी // Prthvi (Earth)
2. वायु // Vayu (Air)
3. आकाशम् // Akasha (Ether)
4. आपः // Apah (Water)
5. अग्निः // Agni (Fire)
6. चन्द्रः // Chandra (Moon)
7. रविः // Surya (Sun)
8. कपोतः // Kapota (Pigeon)
9. अजगरः // Ajagar (A Boa-Constrictor snake)
10. सिन्धुः // Sindhu (Sea)
11. पतङ्गः // Patanga (A Moth)
12. मधुकृत् // Madhukrd (A Bee)
13. गजः // Gaja (An Elephant)



14. मधुहा // Madhuha (A honey-gatherer)
15. हरिणः // Harini (A deer)
16. मीनः // Meena (A fish)
17. पिङ्गला // Pingala (A courtesan)
18. कुररः // Kurara (A Bird)
19. अर्भकः // Arbhaka (A child)
20. कुमारी // Kumari (A maiden)
21. शरकृत् // Sharakrt (An arrow-sharpner)
22. सर्पः // Sarpa (A Snake)
23. ऊर्णनाभिः // Urnanabhi ( A Spider)
24. सुपेशकृत् // Supeshakrt (A Wasp)

And he continues to explain what those lessons are which, being the special ways of behaviour of each of the above beings, gave him specific lessons useful in life (to everyone).

- 1) From Earth, Lord Dattatreya accepted the qualities of forgiveness and calmness.
- 2) From Air, He accepted the qualities of non-attachment and purity.
- 3) From Sky, He accepted the qualities of equality, aloofness, oneness, and cleanliness.
- 4) From water, He accepted cleanliness and uniformity.
- 5) From Fire, He accepted aloofness, lustre and brilliance.
- 6) From Moon, He learned that this soul remains unaffected in spite of the existence of emotions in human body.
- 7) From the Sun, He realized about aloofness and benevolence

- 8) From the Pigeon, He learned that excess love and attachment could lead to damage.
- 9) From the Python, He learned to lie down quietly without any physical action, since whatever is meant to happen, will happen in any case.
- 10) From the Sea, He accepted the qualities of earnestness and modesty.
- 11) He learned from a Moth that if one gets enamoured and clings, their Self would be destroyed.
- 12) He learned from the Bee that the tendency towards excessive collection brings destruction.
- 13) He learned from the Elephant that because of its carelessness, it gets entangled in difficulties and has to become a slave of his partner. Hence one should avoid the company of a woman.
- 14) He learned from the Black bee that one should try to gain without inflicting pain on anybody else.
- 15) He learned from the Deer that it is dangerous to become engrossed in music and lose focus. One should always remain alert.
- 16) He learned from Fish that envy or jealousy could lead to death.
- 17) He learned from the Courtesan that one couldn't be completely happy and get good sleep if they have many expectations. For one's rescue, one should be self-supporting.
- 18) He learned from a Bird-lapwing (Titavi) that unwanted savings bring destruction in the end.
- 19) He learned from a Young Boy that one should forsake respect, disrespect, and anxiety.

20) He learned from a Maiden and her bracelets that solitude is always excellent

21) He learned from a Snake that one should live alone and without any contacts.

22) He learned the importance of concentration in one's work from the Blacksmith.

23) A Black Bee is an enemy of a worm and out of fear, the worm contemplates on the black bee to such an extent that the worm itself becomes a black bee. Hence Dattatreya realized the importance of concentration and contemplation from the worm.

24) He learned from a Female Spider that in the expansion, creation and destruction, there is doctrine that identifies universe with God.

In this manner, by accepting favourable qualities and rejecting unfavourable qualities, Dattatreya became a 'Jagadguru'.



















# दत्ताचे २४ गुरु

पृथ्वी  सहनशीलता	वायु  विरक्ती	आकाश  अचलता	पाणी  स्नेहभाव
अग्नि  पवित्रता	चंद्र  निर्विकार	सूर्य  निष्पक्षपाती	कपोत  अलिप्तता
अजगर  स्वस्वरूपता	समुद्र  परोपकारी	पतंग  मोहत्याग	मधमाशी  धन संचयत्याग
हत्ती  कामविकार वश न होणे	भ्रमर  विषयात न अडकणे	सिंगला  आशेचा त्याग	टिटवी  निश्चिंतता
बालक  आनंदी	 ध्यानयोगादि	मृग  मोहत्यागी	मत्स्य  स्वादबद्ध न होणे
शरकर्ता  एकाग्रता	सर्प  सावधता	कोळी  इश्वरेच्छा	पेशाकार  ईश्वरस्वरूपता

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24 Gurus of Deity Dattatreya			
<b>Earth</b>	<b>Wind</b>	<b>Sky</b>	<b>Water</b>
			
Tolerance	Detachment	All-encompassing yet steady	Impartial love
<b>Fire</b>	<b>Moon</b>	<b>Sun</b>	<b>Pigeon</b>
			
Be austere	Unaffected by phases	Have thought for others	Detachment
<b>Python</b>	<b>Sea</b>	<b>Moth</b>	<b>Honeybee</b>
			
Have faith in destiny	Remain unaffected	Control your desires	Refrain from amassing wealth
<b>Elephant</b>	<b>Bumblebee</b>	<b>Musk-deer</b>	<b>Fish</b>
			
Refrain from sexual desires	Refrain from object pleasure	Refrain from attachment	Refrain from self gratification
<b>Courtesan</b>	<b>Lapwing</b>	<b>Child</b>	<b>Bangles</b>
			
Renounce all desires	Discard sense objects	Lead a carefree life	Live in solitude
<b>Artisan</b>	<b>Serpent</b>	<b>Spider</b>	<b>Wasp</b>
			
Concentration	Behave wisely	World is unimportant	Meditate upon God

On the occasion of #GuruPurnima, know 33 meanings of the word 'guru' as explained in various Sanskrit texts.

Pranama-s to all guru-s and best wishes to all on Guru Purnima.

Meaning #1: "one who swallows ignorance"

Meaning #2: "one who teaches 'dharma' and scriptures like Veda-s"

Meaning #3: "one who is praised by gods, 'gandharva'-s, humans, etc."

Meaning #4: "one who destroys darkness with brilliance"

Meaning #5: "one who removes the disease of worldly existence"

Meaning #6: "one who is beyond [three] qualities and form"

Meaning #7: "one who releases from the bondage of 'maya'"

Meaning #8: "Brahma (the creator)"

Meaning #9: "Vishnu"

Meaning #10: "Shiva"

Meaning #11: "Supreme Brahman"

Meaning #12: "Brihaspati, the teacher of the gods"

Meaning #13: "Prabhakara, the teacher of Mimamsa philosophy"

Meaning #14: "Drona, the teacher of the Pandava-s and Kaurava-s"

Meaning #15: "one who performs 'nisheka' rituals (garbhadhana etc.)"

Meaning #16: "one who gives a mantra"

Meaning #17: "the father"

Meaning #18: "any of eleven male elders"

Meaning #19: "any of the elders"

Meaning #20: "one who is great"

Meaning #21: "one who is ageless"

Meaning #22: "one who is large"

Meaning #23: "one who is powerful"

Meaning #24: "one who is honourable"

Meaning #25: "one whose speech has profound meaning"

Meaning #26: "heavy"

Meaning #27: "Shiva, who grants 'siddhi'-s and burns sins"

Meaning #28: "the illuminator of truth who bestows oneness with Shiva for the attainment of 'jnana'"

Meaning #29: "abundance"

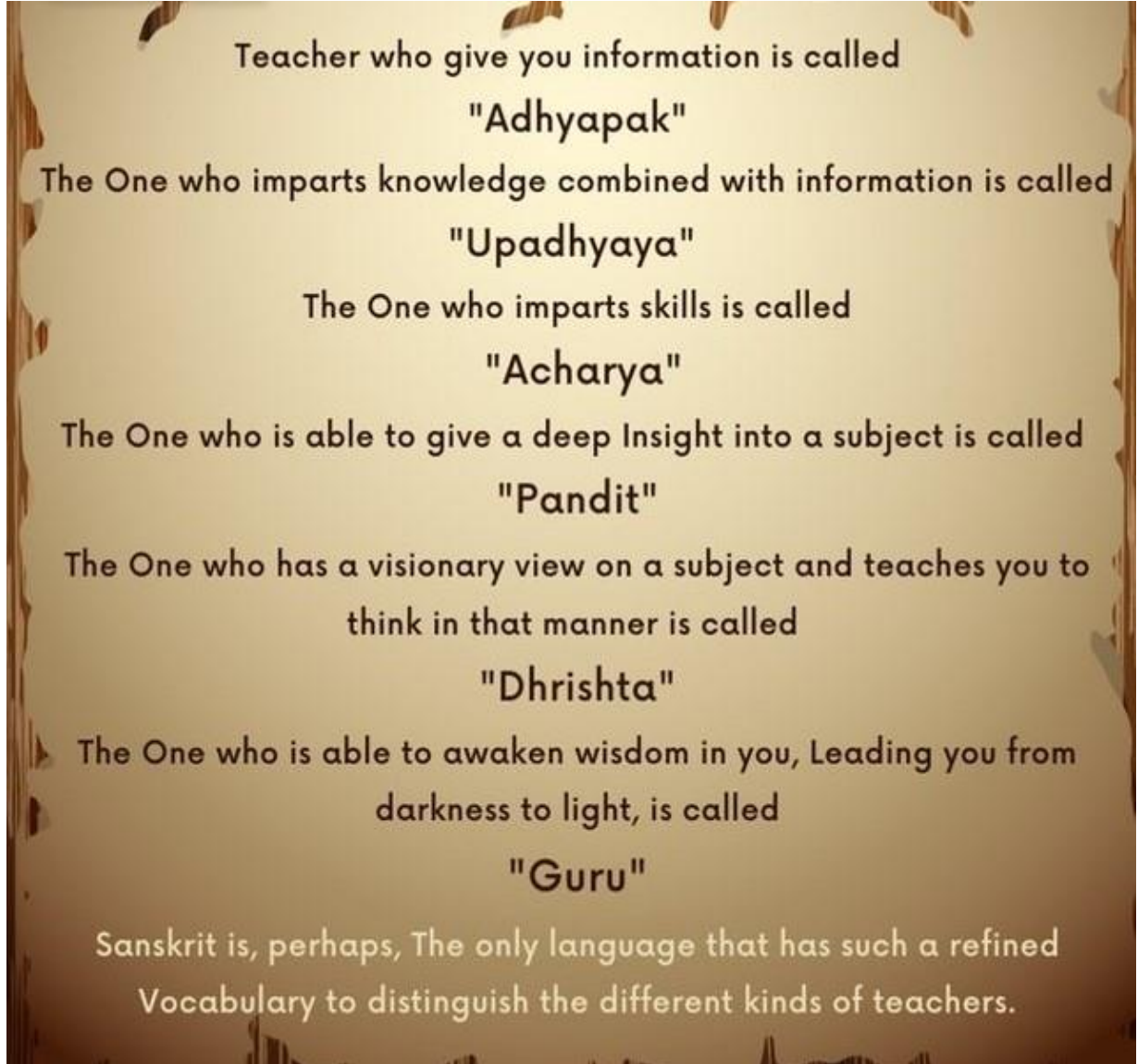
Meaning #30: "a long syllable"

Meaning #31: "the 'pushya' constellation"

Meaning #32: "the velvet bean creeper ('Mucuna pruritus')"

Meaning #33: "the foxtail millet grass ('Panicum italicum')"





### Difference between a Guru and a Teacher

A teacher takes responsibility for your growth.

A Guru makes you responsible for your growth.

A teacher gives you things you do not have and require.

A Guru takes away things you have and do not require.

A teacher answers your questions.

A Guru questions your answers.



A teacher requires obedience and discipline from the pupil.

A Guru requires trust and humility from the pupil

A teacher is a guide on the path.

A Guru is a pointer to the way.

A teacher sends you on the road to success.

A Guru sends you on the road to freedom.

A teacher explains the world and its nature to you.

A Guru explains yourself and your nature to you.

A teacher makes you understand how to move about in the world.

A Guru shows you where you stand in relation to the world.

A teacher gives you knowledge and boosts your ego.

A Guru takes away your knowledge and punctures your ego.

A teacher instructs you.

A Guru constructs you.

A teacher sharpens your mind.

A Guru opens your mind.

A teacher gives you knowledge.

A Guru makes you wise.

A teacher instructs you on how to solve problems.

A Guru shows you how to resolve issues.

A teacher is a systematic thinker.

A Guru is a lateral thinker.

A teacher will punish you with a stick.

A Guru will punish you with compassion.

A teacher is to pupil what a father is to son.

A Guru is to pupil what mother is to her child.

A teacher leads you by the hand.

A Guru leads you by example.

When a teacher finishes with you, you celebrate.

When a Guru finishes with you, life celebrates.

When the course is over you are thankful to the teacher.

When the discourse is over you are grateful to the Guru.

Let us honor both the teachers and the Guru in our life.

Scholarship, cleverness, good conduct, teaching skills, repeated study, consciousness and kindness, these are the seven qualities of a teacher.

Teachers doesn't mean only academic teachers; we would have come across several personalities who would have influenced our life in various ways. They are all our teachers and we vow all of them our gratitude

Indian Scripts says that we have different kinds of teachers in our day to day life, Gurus are classified into Seven types, all who make us a social and communal responsible person. So here are the types...

**Bodhaka Guru** (The Doctrine Tutor): Gives instructions relating to ancestral work, believes and doctrine, they teach and preach about what is your self being, how should you pray what are the values of your religion, how to enunciate the holy deeds The Guru who initiates the disciple into the religion etc.

**Vachaka Guru** (The Communicating Teacher): Initiates one into spirituality by giving a consecration for a daily work, which transforms the life of the students. The Guru who initiates the disciple of religious, recitation and errand tasks. This teacher teaches the path of what's good and what's Bad deeds, what's social and what's anti-social.

**Suchaka Guru** (The Subjective Teacher): Mastery over any one science or art. e.g. management Guru, Mastery in Healing, etc. We can bifurcate all out teachers from school into this category. The "Suchaka" Guru is one who is well-versed, well-educated and has mastery over at least one external subject. i.e. he has a Mastery over any subject science or art.

**Nishidda Guru** (The Banned Teacher) Prohibited Teacher, Invokes external Secret powers for personal benefit or with evil intention. The teacher who practice and teaches Hypnosis, Antisocial practices, Theft, Bluff and colonization .these type of teacher are called prohibited as they are creating products who are a threat to Humanity.

**Vihata Guru** (The Dispassion Teacher): a person at one point of his life cycle faces depression. Then the teacher who pulls him off from that situation embracing Dispassion into his soul and makes him feel that all in the world is fake, only you are true is a Vihata Guru. He Shows Dispassion in Society. The world is transitory and an abode of calamities"- Viewing thus the world which is an abode of miseries, this Guru shows the path leading to dispassion.

**Karanakya Guru** (the Disciplines Teacher): Guru who gives initiates disciple into work hood. He is the remover of the disease of this mundane world and sets up the path how to work and be punctual to his work.

**Parama Guru** (The Supreme Teacher): Dispeller of doubts, removes the fear of birth and death is considered to be the "Parama Guru". (The Supreme Guru) one who teaches and shows the path of Liberation. One gets such a Supreme Guru as a result of merits acquired in many births. Having attained such a Guru, the disciple never falls prey to bonds to world, he is liberated forever.

## जिज्ञासा - jijñāsā

Q. We have our own Guru why should we go to others? Isn't it wrong?

A. We have नियत गुरु and exactly who he is, we don't know.

When the time is ripe, SriHari sends him to us to make us know about our own बिम्बरूप. Till then we have to follow अनियत गुरुs.

Talking about अनियत गुरु, मध्व सिद्धांतसारकार says,

One has to learn from them also. It is said in Sutra and BhAShya that,

ओं अतिदेशाच्च ओं । यथा माम् उपचरेः ये चान्येऽस्मद्विधाः श्रेयसश्च  
तानुपास्व तानुपचर स्वतेभ्यः शृणुहि तेत्वां अवंतु इति ।

If the question arises that as only the Niyata guru is capable of leading to moksha, why to learn from others?

The sutra and bhashya has pointed out that the niyata guru has directed to do so.

\*"As you serve us and learn from us, so you should serve and learn from those who are enlightened like us.

May they also help you to go near your goal. May they thus protect you."\*

Therefore, Aniyata gurus are also needed to lead us on the path of correct knowledge and realisation through परिपक्वभक्ति.



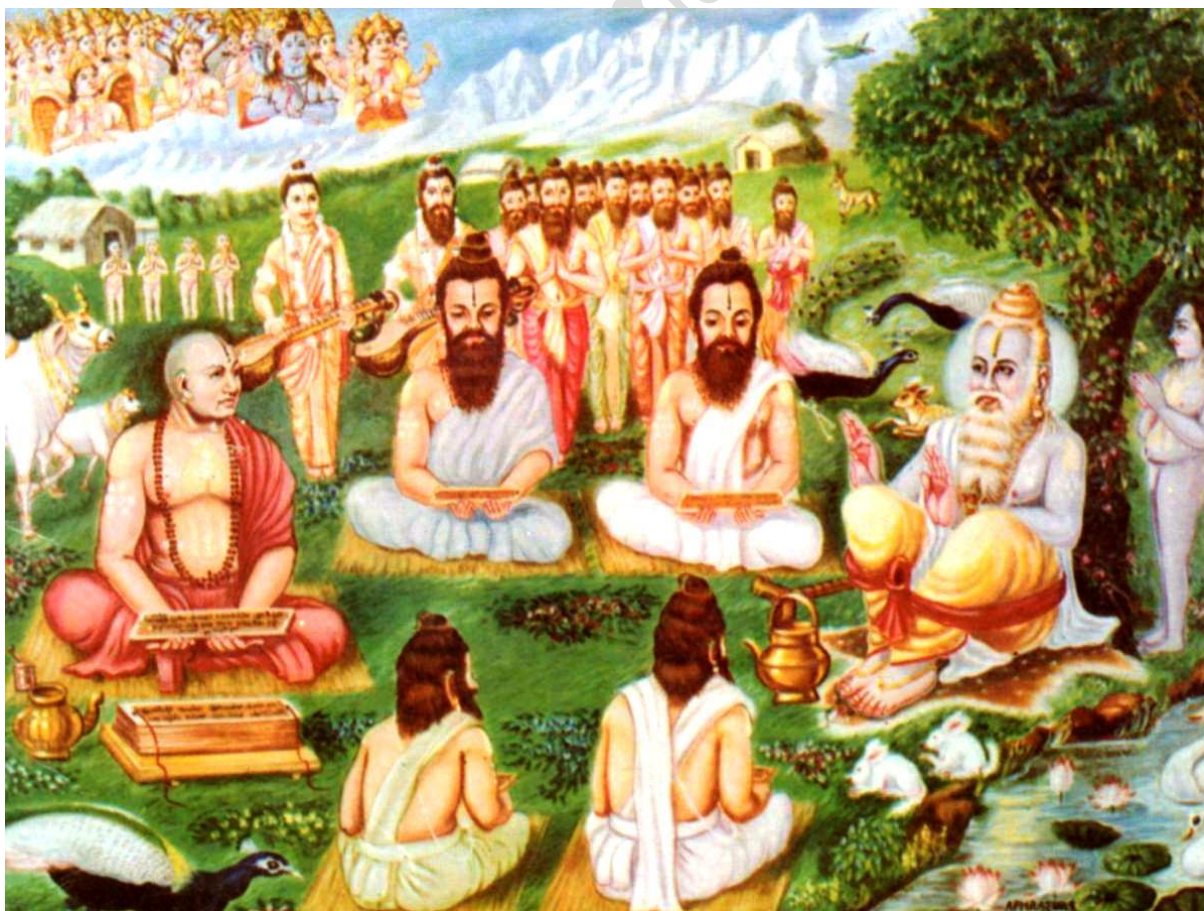
If the gurus are वैष्णवोत्तम and we can expand our ज्ञान we can certainly follow them too. Provided we don't ignore our own Gurus.

But one has to mark the importance that other Gurus we follow must be from the same philosophical school of teaching ie...

हरिसर्वोत्तमत्व and वायुजीवोत्तमत्व

This naturally excludes all the others who are often called Vaishnavas too.

This isn't fanaticism. When we are careful about the hygeneticity of the food we eat to look after this body which will be burnt one day, we must be much more careful about the purity of thoughts we follow which will affect us in future births and the final goal we are going to reach.







Never forget **pArents** who are our first tEachers. Mother is considered as the first Guru (teacher) of a child and the one who introduces Father to a child.

ಎಂದರೋ ಮಹಾನುಭಾವುಲು, ಗುರುತುಲ್ಯುಲು ಅಂದರಿಕೆ ಪ್ರಣಾಮಾಲು

ऐंदरो महानुभावुलु, गुरुतुल्युलु अंदरिकी प्रणामालु  
ಎಂದರೋ ಮಹಾನುಭಾವುಲು, ಗುರುತುಲ್ಯುಲು ಅಂದರಿಕೆ ಪ್ರಣಾಮಾಲು



**nAhAm kArtA hAriH kArtA**